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⑯ Applicant: Sigma-Tau Industrie
Farmaceutiche Riunite S.p.A.
Viale Shakespeare, 47
I-00144 Roma(IT)

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⑯ Inventor: Gobbi, Mauro

31/B, Via G. Matteotti

I-21020 Mercallo (Varese)(IT)

Inventor: Bernardi, Luigi

30, Via Pinerolo

I-20151 Milan(IT)

Inventor: Ferrandi, Mara

34, Via Cenisio

I-20154 Milan(IT)

Inventor: Melloni, Piero

1, Via Centurelli

I-20091 Bresso (Milan)(IT)

Inventor: Quadri, Luisa

11, Via C. Porta

I-20036 Cernusco S/N (Milan)(IT)

Inventor: Villa, Roberto

6, Via Bronzino

I-20133 Milan(IT)

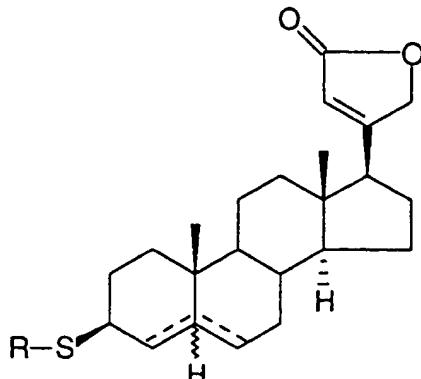
⑯ Representative: Fassi, Aldo et al
Hoffmann-Eitle & Partner,
Patent-und Rechtsanwälte,
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D-81904 München (DE)⑯ 14-Deoxy-14 α -cardenolides-3 β -thioderivatives and pharmaceutical composition comprising same for treating cardiovascular disorders.⑯ 14-Deoxy-14 α -cardenolides 3 β -thioderivatives and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same for treating cardiovascular disorders, such as heart failure and hypertension are disclosed.

The present invention relates to 14-deoxy-14 α -cardenolide 3 β -thioderivatives, a process for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing same for the treatment of cardiovascular disorders such as heart failure and hypertension.

The compounds of the present invention have formula (I):

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(I)

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wherein:

the symbol \equiv represents a single or a double bond;

R is C2-C6 alkyl or C3-C6 alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted independently by a quaternary ammonium group, a 2-(2-imidazolyl) group or one or more OR1 or NR2R3 or C(NH)NR4R5;

30 wherein:

R1 is H, methyl or C2-C4 alkyl substituted by NR6R7 with the proviso that when R1 is H, R is C3-C6 substituted alkyl and at least another group chosen from NR2R3 or C(NH)NR2R3 is also present in the R residue;

35 R2, R3 are independently H, methyl or C2-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by NR6R7 or C3-C6 alkenyl or R2 and R3 taken together with the nitrogen atom form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or unsaturated heteromonocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen, or R2 is hydrogen and R3 is C(NH)NH2;

R4, R5 are independently H, C1-C4 alkyl or C3-C4 alkenyl or R4 and R5 taken together with the nitrogen atom form a penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring;

40 R6, R7 are independently H, C1-C4 alkyl or R6 and R7 taken together with the nitrogen atom a saturated or unsaturated penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen or R6 is hydrogen and R7 is C(NH)NH2.

The invention includes within its scope all the possible stereoisomers, in particular E and Z isomers, optical isomers and their mixtures and the metabolites and the metabolic precursors of the compounds of 45 formula (I). In particular if \equiv is a single bond both the 5 α and 5 β isomers are encompassed within the scope of the present invention.

Pharmaceutical acceptable salts of (I) are salts which retain the biologically activity of the base and are derived from such known pharmacologically acceptable acids such as e.g. hydrochloric, sulfuric, phosphoric, malic, tartaric, maleic, citric, methanesulfonic or benzoic acid.

50 The alkyl and alkenyl groups may be branched or straight chain groups.

The C2-C6 alkyl group is preferably a C2-C4 alkyl group, e.g. ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl.

The C3-C6 alkenyl group is preferably a C3-C4 alkenyl group.

The quaternary ammonium group is preferably a trimethylammonium- or a N-methylpyrrolidinium- or a N-methylpiperidinium- group.

55 The OR1 group is preferably hydroxy, 2-aminoethoxy, 3-aminopropoxy, 2-dimethylaminoethoxy, 3-dimethylaminopropoxy, 3-amino-2-hydroxypropoxy, 2,3-diaminopropoxy, 2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy, 3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)propoxy.

The NR2R3 group is preferably amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, allylamino, propargylamino, dimethylamino, pyrrolidinyl, morpholino, piperazinyl, imidazolyl, guanidino, 2-aminoethylamino, 3-aminopropylamino, 2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethylamino, 3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)propylamino.

The C(NH)NR4R5 group is preferably a primary amidino group.

5 The NR6R7 is preferably amino, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, dimethylamino, pyrrolidinyl, morpholino, piperazinyl or imidazolyl.

Preferred examples of specific compounds according to the present invention are:

3 β -(2-(N-Methyl-N-pyrrolidinium)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide chloride

3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

10 3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide

15 3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

20 3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(4-Amino-(E)-2-butenylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

25 3 β -(2-Methylaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-Dimethylaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

30 3 β -(2-Morpholinoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-(1-Piperazinyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-(1-Imidazolyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

35 3 β -(2-(2-Amidino)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2-Guanidinoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(2,3-Diaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

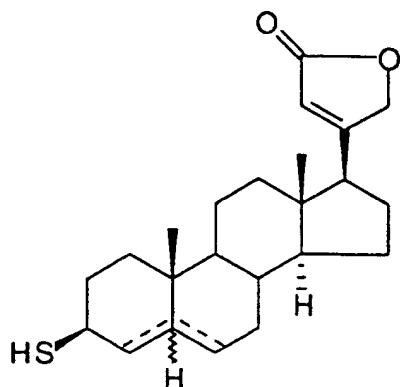
3 β -(3-(1-Imidazolyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

40 3 β -(3-Guanidino-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropoxy)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropylamino)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

The invention furthermore provides a process for the preparation of said compounds (I), which comprises condensing the compounds having formula (II) where is as above defined



(III)

20 with a compound of formula (III)

R-Y (III)

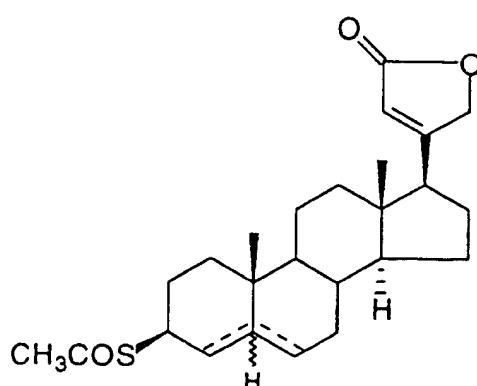
25 where Y is an electron-withdrawing group, such as halogen, mesyloxy, or tosyloxy group, which confers
electrophilic properties to the attached carbon atom, and R is as above defined, the hydroxy and amino
groups, if any, present in R being protected, if necessary, with methods well known to those skilled in the
art to give, after removal of the protective groups, if any, compounds of general formula (I) which may be
converted into other compounds of formula (I) and optionally converting compounds (I) into pharmaceutical-
ly acceptable salts thereof and optionally separating a mixture of isomers into single isomers.

30 The condensation reaction between (II) and (III) is best carried out in an inert aprotic solvent, such as
tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide or in the neat (III) and in the presence of a
strong base e.g. sodium or potassium hydride at a temperature ranging from -20 °C to about 60 °C.

Due to the presence of a lactone function, care has to be taken to avoid a basic pH during the work-up.

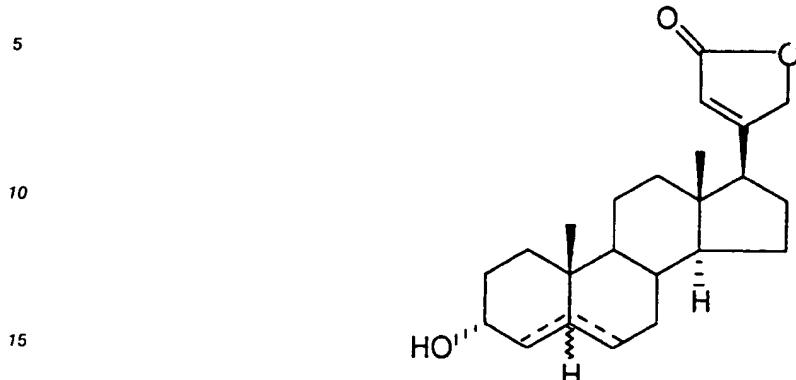
The purifications are best performed by flash-chromatography on silica gel.

35 In the literature the thiols are normally obtained by reduction of acylthio derivatives with lithium
aluminum hydride (Bobbio P.A., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1961, 26, 3023), method that cannot be used in this case
due to the presence of a reducible lacton function. It has been found that the free thiols can be obtained by
ammonolysis of the acetylthio derivative (IV).



(IV)

The acetylthio derivatives (IV) are new and are obtained by reaction of the 3α -alcohols (V) with thiolacetic acid in the presence of a dialkyl azodicarboxylate and triphenylphosphine.



(V)

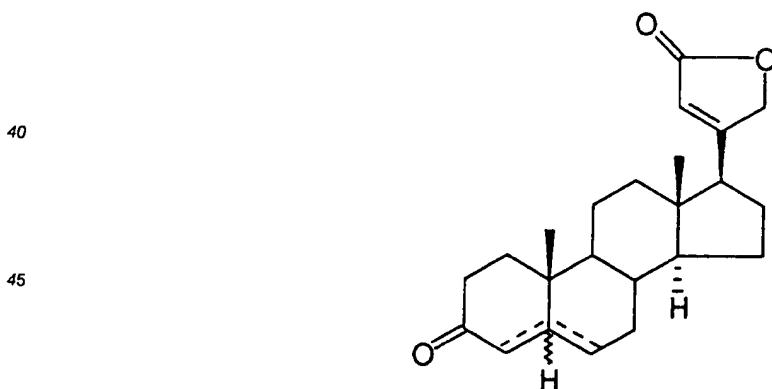
The 3α -hydroxy- $5\beta,14\alpha$ -card-20(22)-enolide (formula (V) wherein --- are single bonds and the hydrogen in position 5 is β) is a known compound (Stake U., *Tetr. Lett.*, 1971, 3877) and is obtained by selective reduction of the corresponding 3-keto derivative (Donovan S.F., *Tetr. Lett.*, 1979, 387) with a complex hydride.

25 The 3α -hydroxy- 14α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide (formula (V) wherein --- is a double bond in position 4; see **Prep. 9**) is new and is obtained by selective reduction of the corresponding 3-keto derivative with a complex hydride.

30 The 3α -hydroxy- 14α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide (formula (V) wherein --- is a double bond in position 5; see **Prep. 10**) is new and is obtained by selective reduction of the corresponding 3-keto derivative (**VIa**) (see **Prep. 12**) with a complex hydride.

35 The 3α -hydroxy- $5\alpha,14\alpha$ -card-20(22)-enolide (formula (V) wherein --- are single bonds and the hydrogen in position 5 is α ; see **Prep. 11**) is new and is obtained by selective reduction of the corresponding 3-keto derivative (**VIb**) (see **Prep. 13**) with a complex hydride.

35



(VI)

50 The intermediate 3-oxo- 14α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide (formula (VI) wherein --- is a double bond in position 4) is a known compound (Fritsch W. et al., *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 1966, 699, 195). The 3-oxo- 14α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide (formula (VI) wherein --- is a double bond in position 5; see **Prep. 12**) is a new compound and is obtained by oxidation of the corresponding known 3β -hydroxy derivative (Fritsch W. et al., *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 1966, 699, 195) with morpholine-N-oxide in the presence of a perruthenate salt.

The 3-oxo-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (formula (VI) wherein --- are single bonds and the hydrogen in position 5 is α ; see **Prep. 13**) is a new compound and is obtained by oxidation of the corresponding known 3 β -hydroxy derivative (Kreiser W. and Nazir M., *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 1972, 755, 1) with morpholine-N-oxide in the presence of a perruthenate salt.

5 The compounds of general formula (III) are known compounds, generally commercially available or preparable from known compounds by known methods

The 14-deoxy-14 α -derivatives of digitoxigenin was expected from the literature data (Naidoo B.K., et al., *J. Pharm. Sciences*, 1974, 63, 1391) to be practically devoid of inotropic effect; however, unexpectedly, the thioderivatives (I), prepared according to the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are useful 10 agents for the treatment of cardiovascular disorders such as heart failure and hypertension and have low toxicity. Moreover said compounds (I) show high affinity for the receptor site of the Na $^+$,K $^+$ -ATPase and behave as partial agonists on the enzymatic activity of the Na $^+$,K $^+$ -ATPase.

To test the affinity for the receptor site of the Na $^+$,K $^+$ -ATPase and the agonist or inhibitory activity on the enzyme, the following tests were used: a) displacement of the specific ^3H -ouabain binding from the Na $^+$,K $^+$ -ATPase receptor purified according to Jorgensen (Jorgensen P., *BBA*, 1974, 356, 36) and Erdmann (Erdmann E. et al., *Arzneim. Forsh.*, 1984, 34 (II), 1314); b) inhibition of the activity of the purified Na $^+$,K $^+$ -ATPase measured as % of hydrolysis of ^{32}P -ATP in presence and in absence of the tested compound (Mall F. et al., *Biochem. Pharmacol.*, 1984, 33, 47).

The ability of these compounds to lower blood pressure in adult hypertensive MHS rats was tested by 20 the following method:

systolic blood pressure (SBP) and heart rate (HR) were measured by an indirect tail-cuff method in three-month old hypertensive MHS rats before beginning treatment (basal values). The rats were then subdivided in two groups of 7 animals each, one receiving the compound and the other, the control group, receiving only the vehicle. The compound, suspended in METHOCEL® 0.5% (w/v), for ten days, was 25 administered daily by mouth. SBP and HR were measured daily 6 and 24 hours after the treatment. When ten-day treatment washout had been under way for at least two days, whether the treatment maintains SBP low or re-establish the basal values was verified.

The affinity and the inhibitory activity of some basic thioethers on the two tests are shown in the following table:

30

Compound	Binding ^3H -Ouab. Displacement -log. IC ₅₀	Inhibitory Activity -log. IC ₅₀
DIGI	6.5	6.5
Comp. I-a	5.5	5.3
Comp. I-b	6.0	5.5
Comp. I-c	6.1	5.8
Comp. I-d	5.9	5.7
Comp. I-e	5.7	5.4
Comp. I-f	5.9	5.5
Comp. I-g	6.0	5.7
Comp. I-h	5.8	5.4

45 The activity of the aglycone digitoxigenin (**DIGI**) and some basic thioethers in preventing the development of hypertension is shown in the following table:

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SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FALL IN SPONTANEOUS HYPERTENSIVE RATS (MHS)					
	Compound	RATS	DOSE* mg/Kg os	SBP mm Hg	HR beats/min.
5	Controls	7	METHOCEL®	174 +/- 5.5	378 +/- 11.0
	DIGI	7	20	173 +/- 4.0	380 +/- 10.0
	I-c	7	20	144 +/- 6.2	390 +/- 12.0
	I-d	7	20	154 +/- 5.2	384 +/- 10.3
	I-f	7	20	148 +/- 5.6	386 +/- 9.3
10	I-g	7	20	150 +/- 5.2	383 +/- 9.6
	I-h	7	20	158 +/- 5.4	379 +/- 10.4

* in METHOCEL® 0.5% w/v

15 The following examples illustrate the invention without limiting it.

Example 1

3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide oxalate (I-a)

20 a) To a solution of 0.13 g of 3 β -mercaptop-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-a, **Prep. 1**) and 0.13 g of 1-(2-chloroethyl)pyrrolidine in 3.5 ml of dimethylformamide under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature, 0.017 g of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2.5 hrs, then 1.74 ml of 0.5 N hydrochloric acid were added and the temperature was raised to 25

25 °C. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride, the organic layer was washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using methylene chloride/methanol/30% ammonia solution 95/5/1 as eluant; the pure compound (0.143 g) so obtained was dissolved in 2 ml of diethyl ether and a solution of 0.027 g of oxalic acid in 1.5 ml of diethyl ether was added to give 0.15 g of the title compound (I-a) as a white solid, mp 164-166 °C.

30 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 0.98 (3H, s); 2.38 (1H, bt); 2.75-2.95 (4H, m); 3.20-3.42 (3H, m); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

35 b) To 3 β -mercaptop-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-a, **Prep. 1**) (0.35 g) in 5 ml of dimethylformamide under nitrogen atmosphere, 2-bromoethanol (0.2 ml) and 0.050 g of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) were added at 0 °C and the temperature left to raise to 25 °C. After 5 hrs the reaction mixture was quenched with 0.5 M HCl (0.22 ml) to neutralize the excess base and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed with a 5% sodium bicarbonate solution, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash-cromatography (SiO₂) using n-hexane/ethyl acetate 50/50 as eluant to obtain 0.28 g of 3 β -(2-hydroxyethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide as a white solid.

40 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 0.99 (3H, s); 2.75 (2H, t); 3.25 (1H, bs); 3.73 (2H, t); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.80 (1H, dd); 5.85 (1H, dd).

45 To a solution of 3 β -(2-hydroxyethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (0.45 g) in 9 ml of dry pyridine, 0.31 ml of mesyl chloride were added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hrs at room temperature and then diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure to give 0.50 g of the mesylate derivative, which was submitted to the subsequent reaction with 2.5 ml of pyrrolidine in 2.5 ml of absolute ethanol without further purification. The solution was refluxed under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 hrs, then 5 ml of water were added and the resulting mixture extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash-cromatography (SiO₂) using methylene chloride/methanol/30% ammonia solution 95/5/1 as eluant; the pure compound so obtained was dissolved in 2 ml of diethyl ether and a solution of 0.080 g of oxalic acid in 1 ml of diethyl ether was added to give 0.31 g of the title compound (I-a) as a white solid, mp 164-166 °C.

50 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 0.98 (3H, s); 2.38 (1H, bt); 2.75-2.95 (4H, m); 3.20-3.42 (3H, m); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Example 2**3 β -(3-Dimethylaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide oxalate (I-b)**

5 3 β -Mercapto-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-a, **Prep. 1**) (0.13 g) was reacted with 3-dimethylaminopropyl-chloride (0.16 g) in the presence of sodium hydride as described in **Ex. 1** to give 0.12 g of the title compound (I-b) as a white solid, mp 136-138 °C.

10 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 0.99 (3H, s); 2.20 (1H, dt); 2.38 (1H, bt); 2.58 (2H, t); 2.85 (6H, s); 3.10-3.24 (3H, m); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Example 3**3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide dioxalate (I-c)**

15 3 β -Mercapto-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-a, **Prep. 1**) (0.13 g) was reacted with 1-(3-chloropropyl)-piperazine dihydrochloride (0.24 g) in the presence of sodium hydride as described in **Ex. 1** to give 0.10 g of the title compound (I-c) as a white solid, mp 195-198 °C.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ppm from TMS): 0.55 (3H, s); 0.89 (3H, s); 2.18 (1H, bdt); 3.19 (1H, bs); 4.78 (1H, dd); 4.89 (1H, dd); 5.85 (1H, bs).

Example 4**3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide oxalate (I-d)**

25 3 β -Mercapto-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-a, **Prep. 1**) (0.15 g) was reacted with 3-chloropropylamine hydrochloride (0.16 g) in the presence of sodium hydride as described in **Ex. 1** to give 0.13 g of the title compound (I-d) as a white solid, mp 152-154 °C.

30 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ppm from TMS): 0.55 (3H, s); 0.92 (3H, s); 2.18 (1H, bdt); 2.39 (2H, bt); 2.85 (2H, bt); 3.20 (1H, bt); 4.78 (1H, dd); 4.89 (1H, dd); 5.97 (1H, bs).

Example 5**3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (I-e)**

35 To a solution of 0.40 g of 3 β -mercaptop-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-a, **Prep. 1**) and 0.25 g of epichlorohydrin in 8 ml of dimethylformamide under nitrogen atmosphere, 0.055 g of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil) were added at -15 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for one hr, then 5.24 ml of 0.5 N hydrochloric acid were added and the temperature was left to raise to 25 °C. The mixture was extracted with methylene chloride, the organic layer washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using n-hexane/ethyl acetate 60/40 as eluant to give 0.30 g of 3 β -(2,3-epoxy)propylthio-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide as a white pasty solid.

40 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 0.99 (3H, s); 2.05-2.25 (3H, m); 2.28 (1H, dt); 2.53-2.85 (5H, m); 3.45 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.80 (1H, dd); 5.85 (1H, bs).

45 A solution of 0.30 g of 3 β -(2,3-epoxy)propylthio-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide in 2.5 ml of pyrrolidine was stirred for 48 hrs at room temperature, then the excess base was evaporated and the crude product was dissolved in 1 ml of ethyl acetate. To this solution, 0.063 g of oxalic acid in 2 ml of diethyl ether were added. The precipitate was filtered and washed with diethyl ether, giving 0.26 g of the title compound (I-e) as an amorphous white solid.

50 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₃OD, ppm from TMS): 0.64 (3H, s); 0.98 (3H, s); 2.40-2.60 (2H, m); 3.10-3.30 (6H, m); 3.50 (1H, bs); 3.70-3.78 (1H, m); 4.70 (1H, dd); 4.78 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Example 6**3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide oxalate (I-f)**

55 3 β -Mercapto-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide (II-b, **Prep. 2**) (0.15 g) was reacted with 3-chloropropylamine hydrochloride (0.15 g) in the presence of sodium hydride as described in **Ex. 1** to give 0.11 g of the title

compound (I-f) as a white amorphous solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ppm from TMS): 0.56 (3H, s); 1.05 (3H, s); 2.18 (1H, bdt); 2.37 (2H, bt); 2.85 (2H, bt); 3.40 (1H, bt); 4.75 (1H, dd); 4.86 (1H, dd); 5.35 (1H, s); 5.97 (1H, bs).

5 **Example 7**

3β-(3-Aminopropylthio)-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide oxalate (I-g)

10 3β-Mercapto-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide (II-c, **Prep. 3**) (0.17 g) was reacted with 3-chloropropylamine hydrochloride (0.17 g) in the presence of sodium hydride as described in **Ex. 1** to give 0.11 g of the title compound (I-g) as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ppm from TMS): 0.55 (3H, s); 1.07 (3H, s); 2.19 (1H, bdt); 2.40 (2H, bt); 2.86 (2H, bt); 3.00 (1H, bt); 4.78 (1H, dd); 4.89 (1H, dd); 5.46 (1H, s); 5.97 (1H, bs).

15 **Example 8**

3β-(3-Aminopropylthio)-5α,14α-card-20(22)-enolide oxalate (I-h)

20 3β-Mercapto-5α,14α-card-20(22)-enolide (II-d, **Prep. 4**) (0.16 g) was reacted with 3-chloropropylamine hydrochloride (0.16 g) in the presence of sodium hydride as described in **Ex. 1** to give 0.12 g of the title compound (I-h) as a white amorphous solid.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d₆, ppm from TMS): 0.54 (3H, s); 0.85 (3H, s); 2.18 (1H, bdt); 2.39 (2H, bt); 2.85 (2H, bt); 3.00 (1H, bt); 4.77 (1H, dd); 4.87 (1H, dd); 5.96 (1H, bs).

25 **PREPARATION OF INTERMEDIATES**

Preparation 1

3β-Mercapto-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide (II-a)

30 Into a solution of 5.3 g of 3β-acetylthio-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide (IV-a) in 65 ml of methanol/tetrahydrofuran 3/1, gaseous ammonia was bubbled in for 30' and then kept on standing for 3 hrs at room temperature. The mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure and purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using n-hexane/ethyl acetate 77/23 as eluant to give 3.7 g of the title compound (II-a) as a white solid, mp 176-177 °C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 0.99 (3H, s); 2.28 (1H, dt); 2.37 (1H, t); 3.59 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Preparation 2

3β-Mercapto-14α-card-4,20(22)-dienolide (II-b)

2.3 Grams of 3β-acetylthio-14α-card-4,20(22)-dienolide (IV-b) were reacted with gaseous ammonia as described in the **Prep. 1** to give 1.0 g of the title compound (II-b) as a white solid.

45 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 1.10 (3H, s); 2.28 (1H, dt); 2.37 (1H, t); 3.38 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.81 (1H, dd); 5.31 (1H, s); 5.85 (1H, bs).

Preparation 3

3β-Mercapto-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide (II-c)

1.4 Grams of 3β-acetylthio-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide (IV-c) were treated with gaseous ammonia as described in the **Prep. 1** to give 1.1 g of the title compound (II-c) as a white solid.

55 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 1.08 (3H, s); 2.28 (1H, dt); 2.37 (1H, t); 3.40 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.83 (1H, dd); 5.43 (1H, s); 5.87 (1H, bs).

Preparation 4**3 β -Mercapto-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (II-d)**

5 1.3 Grams of 3 β -acetylthio-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (IV-d) were treated with gaseous ammonia as described in the **Prep. 1** to give 0.90 g of the title compound (II-d) as a white solid.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm from TMS): 0.61 (3H, s); 0.90 (3H, s); 2.30 (1H, dt); 2.36 (1H, t); 3.30 (1H, bs); 4.72 (1H, dd); 4.80 (1H, dd); 5.84 (1H, bs).

Preparation 5**3 β -Acetylthio-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (IV-a)**

15 Diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (7.7 ml) was added to a solution of 10.3 g of triphenylphosphine in 160 ml of tetrahydrofuran and the mixture was stirred for 30'. A white precipitate formed. To this mixture a solution of 5.6 g of 3 α -hydroxy-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide and 2.8 ml of thiolacetic acid in 160 ml of tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise and the resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hrs at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO_2) using n-hexane/ethyl acetate 87/13 as eluant to give 5.5 g of the title compound (IV-a) as a white solid, mp 158-161 °C.

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm from TMS): 0.61 (3H, s); 0.98 (3H, s); 2.30 (3H, s); 2.38 (1H, t); 4.05 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.85 (1H, bs).

Preparation 6**3 β -Acetylthio-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide (IV-b)**

25 2.0 Grams of 3 α -hydroxy-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide was reacted with diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (2.7 ml), 3.6 g of triphenylphosphine and 1.0 ml of thiolacetic acid in tetrahydrofuran as described in the preparation of IV-a to give 1.8 g of the title compound (IV-b) as a white solid.

30 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm from TMS): 0.60 (3H, s); 1.05 (3H, s); 2.30 (3H, s); 2.36 (1H, t); 4.15 (1H, bs); 4.67 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.30 (1H, s); 5.85 (1H, bs).

Preparation 7**3 β -Acetylthio-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide (IV-c)**

35 1.8 Grams of 3 α -hydroxy-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide was reacted with diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (2.5 ml), 3.3 g of triphenylphosphine and 0.88 ml of thiolacetic acid in tetrahydrofuran as described in the preparation of IV-a to give 1.7 g of the title compound (IV-c) as a white solid.

40 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm from TMS): 0.63 (3H, s); 1.10 (3H, s); 2.32 (3H, s); 2.35 (1H, t); 3.85 (1H, bs); 4.72 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.40 (1H, s); 5.85 (1H, bs).

Preparation 8**3 β -Acetylthio-5 α 14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (IV-d)**

45 2.2 g of 3 α -hydroxy-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide was reacted with diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (3.0 ml), 4.1 g of triphenylphosphine and 1.1 ml of thiolacetic acid in tetrahydrofuran as described in the preparation of IV-a to give 1.9 g of the title compound (IV-d) as a white solid.

50 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm from TMS): 0.61 (3H, s); 0.97 (3H, s); 2.31 (3H, s); 2.35 (1H, t); 3.70 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Preparation 9**3 α -Hydroxy-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide (V-a)**

5 To a solution of 5.0 g 3-oxo-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide (Fritsch W. et al., *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 1966, 699, 195) in 250 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran kept at 0 °C and under nitrogen 14.5 ml of a 1M solution of Li-selectride® in tetrahydrofuran were added. The mixture was kept at this temperature for 8 hrs and then poured into 500 ml of 10% acetic acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate, with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using ethyl acetate as eluant to give 3.5 g of the title compound (V-a).

10 1^H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.62 (3H, s); 1.10 (3H, s); 2.28 (1H, dt); 2.37 (1H, t); 4.08 (1H, bs); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.81 (1H, dd); 4.92 (1H, bs); 5.85 (1H, bs).

15 Preparation 10**3 α -Hydroxy-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide (V-b)**

20 To a solution of 7.5 g 3-oxo-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide in 370 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran kept at °C and under nitrogen 21.8 ml of a 1M solution of Li-selectride® in tetrahydrofuran were added. The mixture was kept at this temperature for 12 hrs and then poured into 750 ml of 10% acetic acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate, water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using ethyl acetate as eluant to give 5.5 g of the title compound (V-b).

25 1^H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.60 (3H, s); 1.05 (3H, s); 4.16 (1H, m); 4.76 (2H, m); 5.42 (1H, m); 5.87 (1H, bs).

Preparation 11**3 α -Hydroxy-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (V-c)**

30 To a solution of 6.0 g 3-oxo-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide in 250 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran kept at °C and under nitrogen 17.3 ml of a 1M solution of Li-selectride® in tetrahydrofuran were added. The mixture was kept at this temperature for 8 hrs and then poured into 600 ml of 10% acetic acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate, with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using ethyl acetate as eluant to give 4.80 g of the title compound (V-c).

35 1^H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.61 (3H, s); 0.97 (3H, s); 2.35 (1H, t); 4.28 (1H, m); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Preparation 12**3-Oxo-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide (VI-a)**

40 45 To a solution of 10 g of 3 β -hydroxy-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide (Fritsch W. et al., *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 1966, 699, 195) in 300 ml of methylene chloride 4.7 g of morpholine-N-oxide, 0.40 g of tetrapropylammonium perruthenate and 5.0 g of powdered 4 Å molecular sieves were added at room temperature. After 10 hrs the mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using ethyl acetate as eluant to give 8.6 g of the title compound (VI-a).

50 1^H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.60 (3H, s); 0.93 (3H, s); 4.76 (2H, m); 5.42 (1H, m); 5.87 (1H, bs).

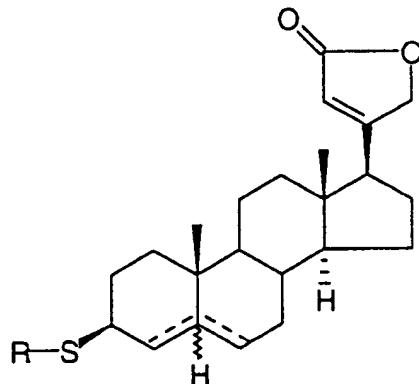
Preparation 13**3-Oxo-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (VI-b)**

5 To a solution of 10 g of 3 β -hydroxy-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide (Kreiser W. and Nazir M., *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* 1972, 755, 1) in 300 ml of methylene chloride 4.7 g of morpholine-N-oxyde, 0.40 g of tetrapropylammonium perruthenate and 5.0 g of powdered 4 Å molecular sieves were added at room temperature. After 10 hrs the mixture was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by flash-chromatography (SiO₂) using ethyl acetate as eluant to give 8.5 g of the title compound (VI-b).

10 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm from TMS): 0.61 (3H, s); 1.03 (3H, s); 4.69 (1H, dd); 4.82 (1H, dd); 4.92 (1H, bs); 5.86 (1H, bs).

Claims

15 1. 14-deoxy-14 α -cardenolides 3 β -thioderivatives, having formula (I):



wherein:

the symbol \equiv represents a single or a double bond;

40 R is C₂-C₆ alkyl or C₃-C₆ alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted independently by a quaternary ammonium group, 2-(2-imidazolinyl) group or one or more OR₁ or NR₂R₃ or C(NH)NR₄R₅;

wherein:

45 R₁ is H, methyl or C₂-C₄ alkyl substituted by NR₆R₇ with the proviso that when R₁ is H, R is C₃-C₆ substituted alkyl and at least another group chosen from NR₂R₃ or C(NH)NR₂R₃ is also present in the R residue;

R₂, R₃ are independently H, methyl or C₂-C₆ alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by NR₆R₇ or C₃-C₆ alkenyl or R₂ and R₃ taken together with the nitrogen atom form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or unsaturated heteromonocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen, or R₂ is hydrogen and R₃ is C(NH)NH₂;

R₄, R₅ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₃-C₄ alkenyl or R₄ and R₅ taken together with the nitrogen atom form a penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring;

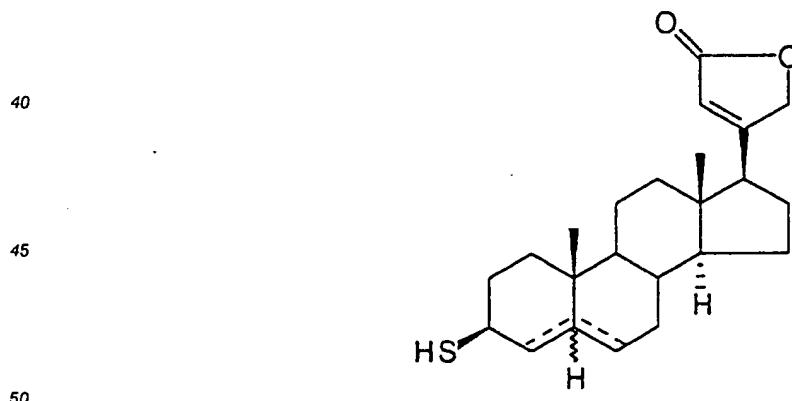
50 R₆, R₇ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or R₆ and R₇ taken together form with the nitrogen atom a saturated or unsaturated penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen or R₆ is hydrogen and R₇ is C(NH)NH₂, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

55 2. A compound according to claim 1, which is selected from:

3 β -(2-(N-Methyl-N-pyrrolidinium)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide chloride
3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide
 3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide
 3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide
 5 3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-14 α -card-4,20(22)-dienolide
 3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide
 3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide
 3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide
 10 3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-14 α -card-5,20(22)-dienolide
 3 β -(2-Aminoethylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-Aminopropylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 15 3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-5 α ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(4-Amino-(E)-2-butenylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-Methylaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-Dimethylaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-Morpholinoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 20 3 β -(2-(1-Piperazinyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-(1-Imidazolyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-(2-Aminido)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2-Guanidinoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 25 3 β -(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(2,3-Diaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(1-Imidazolyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 30 3 β -(3-Guanidino-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropoxy)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
 3 β -(3-(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropylamino)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide.

3. A process for the preparation of 14 α -card-20(22)-enolides of formula (I) which comprises condensing a
 35 compound of formula (II)



(II)

55 with a compound of formula (III)
 R-Y (III)

where Y is an electron-withdrawing group, and R is as above defined, and optionally converting the compound of formula (I) into a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

5 4. A process according to claim 3 where the reaction is carried out in an inert aprotic solvent or in the
neat (III) and in the presence of a strong base, at a temperature ranging from -20 °C to about 60 °C.

10 5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable
salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent thereof.

15 6. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation
of a medicament for the treatment of cardiovascular disorders.

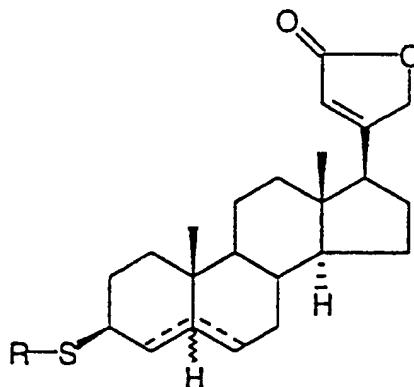
7. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation
of a medicament for the treatment of hypertension.

20 8. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation
of a medicament for the treatment of cardiac failure.

9. The use according to claims 6, 7 or 8 wherein the medicament is for oral or parenteral administration.

Claims for the following Contracting States : ES, GR

1. A process for the preparation of
25 14-deoxy-14 α -cardenolides 3 β -thioderivatives, having formula (I):



1

wherein:

the symbol --- represents a single or a double bond;

50 the symbol — represents a single or a double bond;
R is C2-C6 alkyl or C3-C6 alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted independently by a quaternary ammonium group, 2-(2-imidazolinyl) group or one or more OR1 or NR2R3 or C(NH)NR4R5;
wherein:

R1 is H, methyl or C2-C4 alkyl substituted by NR6R7 with the proviso that when R1 is H, R is C3-C6 substituted alkyl and at least another group chosen from NR2R3 or C(NH)NR2R3 is also present in the R residue;

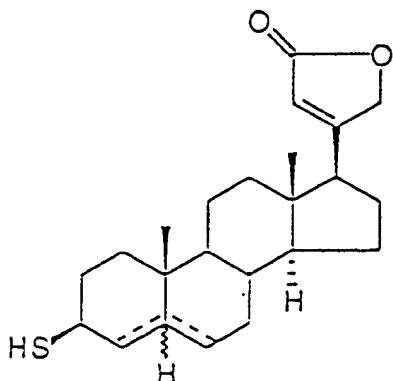
55 R2, R3 are independently H, methyl or C2-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by NR6R7 or C3-C6 alkenyl or R2 and R3 taken together with the nitrogen atom form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or unsaturated heteromonocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen, or R2 is hydrogen and R3 is C(NH)NH2;

R4, R5 are independently H, C1-C4 alkyl or C3-C4 alkenyl or R4 and R5 taken together with the nitrogen atom form a penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring;

R6, R7 are independently H, C1-C4 alkyl or R6 and R7 taken together form with the nitrogen atom a saturated or unsaturated penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen or R6 is hydrogen and R7 is C(NH)NH2, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,

which comprises condensing a compound of formula (II)

10



15

20

25 (II)

with a compound of formula (III)

30 R-Y (III)

where Y is an electron-withdrawing group, and R is as above defined, and optionally converting the compound of formula (I) into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 35 2. A process according to claim 1 where the reaction is carried out in an inert aprotic solvent or in the neat (III) and in the presence of a strong base, at a temperature ranging from -20 °C to about 60 °C.
3. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cardiovascular disorders.
- 40 4. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of hypertension.
5. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of cardiac failure.
- 45 6. The use according to claims 3, 4 or 5 wherein the medicament is for oral or parenteral administration.
7. 14-deoxy-14α-cardenolides 3β-thioderivatives, having formula (I):

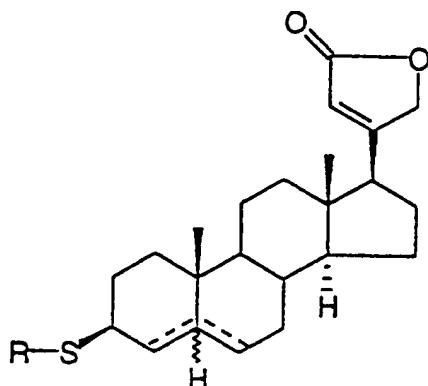
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I

20 wherein:

the symbol — represents a single or a double bond;

R is C2-C6 alkyl or C3-C6 alkenyl, unsubstituted or substituted independently by a quaternary ammonium group, 2-(2-imidazolinyl) group or one or more OR1 or NR2R3 or C(NH)NR4R5;

wherein:

25 R1 is H, methyl or C2-C4 alkyl substituted by NR6R7 with the proviso that when R1 is H, R is C3-C6 substituted alkyl and at least another group chosen from NR2R3 or C(NH)NR2R3 is also present in the R residue;

R2, R3 are independently H, methyl or C2-C6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by NR6R7 or C3-C6 alkenyl or R2 and R3 taken together with the nitrogen atom form an unsubstituted or substituted 30 saturated or unsaturated heteromonocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen, or R2 is hydrogen and R3 is C(NH)NH2;

R4, R5 are independently H, C1-C4 alkyl or C3-C4 alkenyl or R4 and R5 taken together with the nitrogen atom form a penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring;

35 R6, R7 are independently H, C1-C4 alkyl or R6 and R7 taken together form with the nitrogen atom a saturated or unsaturated penta- or hexa-monoheterocyclic ring optionally containing another heteroatom chosen from oxygen or sulfur or nitrogen or R6 is hydrogen and R7 is C(NH)NH2, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

8. A compound according to claim 7, which is selected from:

40 3β-(2-(N-Methyl-N-pyrrolidinium)ethylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide chloride

3β-(2-Aminoethylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(3-Aminopropylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(2-Aminoethylthio)-14α-card-4,20(22)-dienolide

3β-(3-Aminopropylthio)-14α-card-4,20(22)-dienolide

45 3β-(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-14α-card-4,20(22)-dienolide

3β-(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-14α-card-4,20(22)-dienolide

3β-(2-Aminoethylthio)-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3β-(3-Aminopropylthio)-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3β-(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide

50 3β-(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-14α-card-5,20(22)-dienolide

3β-(2-Aminoethylthio)-5α,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(3-Aminopropylthio)-5α,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5α,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-5α,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

55 3β-(4-Amino-(E)-2-but enylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(2-Methylaminopropylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(2-Dimethylaminopropylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3β-(2-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)ethylthio)-5β,14α-card-20(22)-enolide

3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(2-Morpholinoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(2-(1-Piperazinyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
5 3 β -(2-(1-Imidazolyl)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(2-(2-Amidino)ethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(2-Guanidinoethylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
10 3 β -(2,3-Diaminopropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-(1-Pyrrolidinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-(1-Piperazinyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-(1-Imidazolyl)-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-Guanidino-2-hydroxypropylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
15 3 β -(3-(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropoxy)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide
3 β -(3-(3-Amino-2-hydroxypropylamino)propylthio)-5 β ,14 α -card-20(22)-enolide.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent thereof.

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(71) Anmelder: Sigma-Tau Industrie
Farmaceutiche Riunite S.p.A.
Viale Shakespeare, 47
I-00144 Roma (IT)

(72) Erfinder: Gobbinl, Mauro
31/B, Via G. Matteotti
I-21020 Mercallo (Varese) (IT)
Erfinder: Bernardi, Luigi

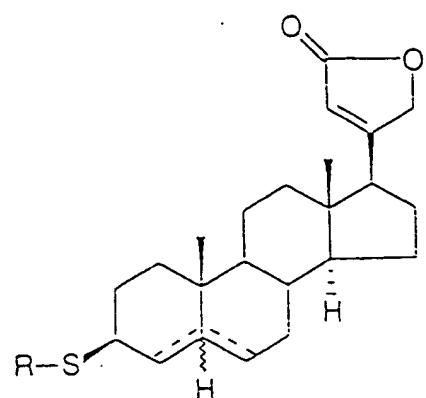
30, Via Pinerolo
I-20151 Milan (IT)
Erfinder: Ferrandi, Mara
34, Via Cenizio
I-20154 Milan (IT)
Erfinder: Melloni, Piero
1, Via Centurelli
I-20091 Bresso (Milan) (IT)
Erfinder: Quadri, Luisa
11, Via C. Porta
I-20036 Cernusco S/N (Milan) (IT)
Erfinder: Villa, Roberto
6, Via Bronzino
I-20133 Milan (IT)

(74) Vertreter: Fassi, Aldo et al
Hoffmann-Eitle & Partner,
Patent-und Rechtsanwälte,
Postfach 81 04 20
D-81904 München (DE)

(54) 14-Deoxy-14-alpha-Cardenolid-3-beta-Thioderivate und pharmazeutische Präparate davon, zur
Behandlung von Kardiovaskulär-Erkrankungen.

(57) 14-Deoxy-14 α -cardenolides 3 β -thioderivatives of formula (I) and pharmaceutical compositions comprising
same for treating cardiovascular disorders, such as heart failure and hypertension are disclosed.

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(I)



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 10 9611

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT									
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)						
A	JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, vol.63, no.9, September 1974, WASHINGTON US pages 1391 - 1394 Naidoo B K et al 'Cardiotonic steroids. I. Importance of 14.β-hydroxy group in digitoxigenin' * page 1392, compounds XI and XII ; page 1394, table I * ---	1-9	C07J43/00 A61K31/58 C07J41/00 C07J31/00 //C07J19/00						
A	FR-A-2 100 872 (FARBWERKE HOECHST A.G.) * page 6, line 10 - line 15; example 1 * ---	1-9							
A	FR-A-1 491 081 (FARBWERKE HOECHST A.G.) 4 August 1967 * page 2, column 2, paragraph 5; example 1 * ---	1-9							
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<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>15 February 1995</td> <td>Watchor, P</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	15 February 1995	Watchor, P
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner							
THE HAGUE	15 February 1995	Watchor, P							
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document							